

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
20 December 2001 (20.12.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/97168 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **G06K 19/06**

(21) International Application Number: **PCT/US01/14848**

(22) International Filing Date: **11 June 2001 (11.06.2001)**

(25) Filing Language: **English**

(26) Publication Language: **English**

(30) Priority Data:
60/210,827 12 June 2000 (12.06.2000) US

(71) Applicant: **GIESECKE & DEVRIENT AMERICA, INC. [US/US]; 23 Crosby Drive, Bedford, MA 01730-1470 (US).**

(72) Inventor: **MYER, David, E., Sr; 23 Crosby Drive, Bedford, MA 01730-1470 (US).**

(74) Agents: **KENNEY, J., Ernest et al.; Bacon & Thomas, PLLC, 4th floor, 625 Slaters Lane, Alexandria, VA 22314 (US).**

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

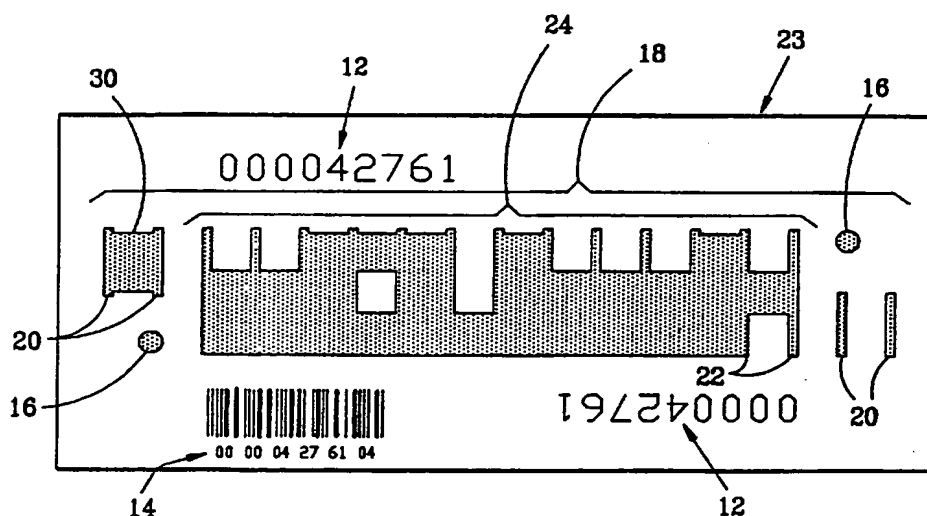
(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

- with international search report
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: **SEPARATOR CARD**



(57) Abstract: A separator card (23) substrate material for use in high speed document processing machines such as currency processors is imprinted with an array of periodically laterally spaced magnetic strips (18) across an area of the face of the substrate and furthermore a machine readable code array of light and dark blocks (24) representing selected data is imprinted in at least a portion of the same space of the substrate as is occupied by the magnetic strips with the light and dark blocks spanning widthwise dimensions between the strips as well as lengthwise dimensions between the strips. The interleaving of the magnetic strips and the light and dark blocks enables the separator card to be encoded with relatively large fields of optical data enabling the use of low resolution sensors for detecting the optical data used to uniquely identify each separator card without interfering with the function of the magnetic strips.

WO 01/97168 A1

SEPARATOR CARD

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to separator cards usable with currency and other document processing, identification, sorting and counting machines.

2. Description of Related Art

High speed, continuous processing of paper of value (e.g. bank notes
10 or currency) as well as checks and other documents using machines that scan the documents, recognize differences and discriminate between the documents, and count and sort the documents typically use a separator sheet between batches of documents to enable the machine to continuously process the different batches of documents without commingling the
15 documents or data related to the documents. Such separator sheets, typically called separator cards, are interleaved between the separate batches of documents to be processed and contain machine readable indicia or codes that enable various sensors within the machine to recognize the separator card, read data on the card, and discriminate the separator card
20 from the documents being processed.

High speed document processing machines of the type described above typically contain sensors and software that enable the machine to sense and identify various information or data associated with the documents as well as the separator cards. Such sensors, for example, include devices
25 that measure physical properties of the documents (e.g., thickness sensors), optical character recognition systems, magnetic sensors for detecting magnetic coded information provided on or in the documents, bar code scanners and magnetic character reading systems.

30 It is highly desirable that the various batches of documents to be processed through such machines be maintained in discrete bundles or

batches so that the data derived from each batch may be processed within the machine to provide reports reflecting various information desired concerning the respective batches of documents. For example, if the documents comprise currency, each batch of currency may comprise an individual account deposit that is to be counted, sorted and credited to an individual account without substantial human intervention. The processing of the currency, for example, may be carried out by a commercial bank, a central bank or within a private or public enterprise, such as a gambling casino or municipal transit authority. Separator cards are useful to enable the machine to discern the beginning and end of individual batches of documents and a description of such a system, including a separator card configuration is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,917,930 granted June 29, 1999. Reference may be made to this patent for a further description of a representative application of separator cards in high speed currency processing machines.

In accordance with known principles, separator cards should be recognizable using various sensors already provided in the document processing equipment and furthermore, in the event of a misfeed resulting in both a separator card and a document being fed simultaneously through the machine sensors, it is desirable that the sensors will discern the presence of the separator card even though it may be covered by such document. Typically, this is accomplished by using magnetic sensors to detect magnetic strips imprinted or otherwise provided on the separator card in a pattern or array that enables the sensors to recognize the presence of the separator card notwithstanding the fact that it is covered by an opaque layer constituted of the misfed document.

The aforesaid U.S. Patent 5,917,930 describes a prior art system for detecting a separator card in the event of a misfeed when a document (currency) covers a separator card during processing of separate batches of documents.

In addition to the magnetic strips, it is desirable to imprint separator cards with other machine readable codes or characters that represent useful data for machine processing of the documents and for discriminating the separator cards. At minimum, it is desirable to provide an imprinted numeric
5 (or alpha-numeric) code on the separator cards that is unique to each card to enable the processing machine to identify a batch of documents that accompanies a separator card with associated data obtained from the documents among the respective batches of documents being processed. The specific separator card identifier may be imprinted in the form of a bar
10 code, a set of characters that may be recognized by optical character recognition (OCR) equipment or magnetic character recognition systems. The separator card typically will be imprinted with other indicia indicating the orientation of the separator card as well as providing reference points that may be discerned by the various sensors of the document processing
15 machine.

Modern document processing machines, particularly currency processing machines, operate at very high speeds with the result that various sensors used to detect, discriminate and recognize data contained in the documents must be capable of detecting and processing information
20 extremely rapidly as well as extremely accurately. The need for high speed recognition of data, particularly optically captured data, requires very costly and sophisticated detection systems capable of providing input information to the processing software used in such machines with virtually negligible error rates. For this reason, such document processing machines tend to be
25 costly and complex.

It is highly desirable to reduce the cost in complexity of document processing machines, particularly currency processing machines, and the present invention has as an objective the simplification of detecting and reading optically visible code information on separator cards of the type
30 described above to thereby enable the use of less costly and less sensitive optical reading and code recognition devices to identify an individual

separator card while still enabling high speed continuous processing of batches of documents separated by the separator cards that each having a unique card identifier imprinted thereon.

Generally, the larger the coded information imprinted on a document
5 the easier it is to be detected by optical viewing and image capturing systems. Such large codes therefore are desirable to enable the use of simpler, less costly optical scanner systems, including lower resolution scanners. The problem arises, however, in that a separator card has limited space for imprinting large blocks of code thereon, particularly when a
10 substantial portion of the separator card is imprinted or otherwise contains an extensive array of magnet strips used for detecting the separator card during high speed document processing.

Given that separator cards typically require imprinting on a single face thereof the unique card identifier (typically a multi-digit numerical sequence)
15 and given that a bar code also must be imprinted on the same face of the separator card, a problem arises in finding a location on the card for a relatively large array of optically recognizable coded information that is machine readable during high speed processing of batches of documents and their respective separator cards. The present invention has as its
20 objective a solution to such problem.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention contemplates a separator card having an array
25 of periodically laterally spaced magnetic strips imprinted thereon across a surface area of a separator card substrate that may be recognized and sensed by magnetic sensing device contained within a document processing machine. In addition, the invention contemplates using an array of relatively large light and dark blocks arranged in a machine readable code format
30 wherein the blocks are disposed between and fully span the distance between the magnetic strips, as well as at least part of the distance

lengthwise between the strips. Thus, the invention permits both the magnetic strips and the large block optical code array to be interleaved in a compact manner over the same area of a separator card. Because the array of light and dark blocks of optically recognizable data does not interfere with the underlying magnetic strips, separate sensors may be utilized to detect the magnetic strips and the blocks of code without interfering with any sensing of the respective magnetic and optical data.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

10

The invention is described in more detail in the following description in conjunction with the appended drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 shows a single face of a separator card configured in accordance with prior art;

15

Figure 2 illustrates a separator card configured in accordance with the present invention; and

Figure 3 illustrates that arrangement of the data block array in a manner enabling observation of the location of each data block between magnetic strips.

20

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

Figure 1 shows a face of a separator card 10 adapted for separating batches of documents such as currency and bank notes during high speed machine processing of the documents. The substrate constituting the separator card may be constituted of paper stock of various weights and finishes and typically is dimensioned to be approximately the same size as the documents to be separated. The opposite face of the separator card may contain similar or different information, but typically will be imprinted with a bar code and a numerical sequence of digits similar to the face of the card

shown in Figure 1, wherein the numerical series of digits 12 represent a unique identifier for each separator card.

The illustrated face of the separator card 10 includes a bar code 14, for example a uniform product code (UPC) that is configured to represent the same numerical information as the data 12 imprinted on the face of the card 10. The separator card shown in Figure 1 also contains indicia 16 imprinted thereon that may be utilized by the processing machine to identify the location of the header card as it moves through the sensing system of the machine and to provide early notice to the sensors of the processing machine that coded information is approaching the sensors.

An array of periodically spaced strips 18 is imprinted on the face of the separator card 10, the strips constituting short strips 20 and longer strips 22. The short strips 20 are located at opposite ends of the array while the longer strips 22 span the distance between the shorter strips 20. The strips 20,22 are preferably imprinted using magnetic ink and are disposed across the face of the separator card 10 in a periodic array of evenly spaced strips or bars. The use of magnetic ink is preferred because the array can be imprinted economically and reasonably precisely on the face of the separator card. The specific orientation and location of the magnetic strip array 18 is configured to enable the strips to be sensed by magnetic sensors used in the document processing machines with which the separator cards are used. The array of magnetic strips enables the card to be sensed by magnetic sensors contained within the document processing machine irrespective of whether or not the card may be skewed relative to the sensors and also irrespective of whether or not an opaque document overlies the separator card due to a misfeed condition during document processing.

Figure 2 shows a separator card 23 according to the invention, wherein a light and dark block code array 24 is interleaved with the magnetic strip array 18. The blocks 24 are disposed in three rows as shown in Figure 3 wherein each block spans a lateral distance between the longer magnetic strips 22 over a portion of the lengths of the strips and a group of three

blocks spans the lengthwise distance between longer magnetic strips 22. The blocks 24 include light blocks 26 and dark blocks 28 arranged in three rows spanning the lengthwise dimension of each longer magnetic strip 22 (although they need not necessarily span the entire distance). In the example illustrated in Figures 2 and 3, there are thirteen longer strips 22 and twelve spaces or gaps between the magnetic strips 22. Because there are three rows of light and dark blocks 26,28, each array of light and dark blocks produces an easily recognizable 36-bit array of information dependent upon the specific arrangement of light and dark blocks. For example, as shown in Figure 2, the distance between adjacent magnetic strips 22 may be entirely filled with dark blocks or only partially filled with such dark blocks. In the illustrated example, the substrate of the separator card 10 is light in color and the dark blocks are imprinted thereon using easily recognizable dark ink. The light blocks typically would represent a "0" while the dark blocks would represent a "1". Thus, the optically sensed array of light and dark blocks may be readily converted into a digital 36-bit stream of digital information convertible into a unique card identifier number by appropriate well-known computer software.

The relatively large sizes of the light and dark blocks 26,28 enable the blocks to be detected and optically sensed by relatively low sensitivity or resolution optical scanning equipment despite relatively rapid motion of the separator card past the optical sensing system. The use of relatively low resolution optical sensors results in simplification and reduction in cost of the optical separator card identifier system as compared with prior art systems.

The interleaving of light and dark blocks 26,28 with magnetic strips 22 enables the use of the magnetic strips 22 to define the edges of the light and dark blocks when the magnetic strips 22 are imprinted in a dark color on the substrate of the separator card 23. Preferably, a dark block 30 located so that it spans two short magnetic strips 20 may be provided towards one end of the separator card as shown in Figures 2 and 3. Again, the dark block 30 is interleaved and spans the short magnetic strips 20.

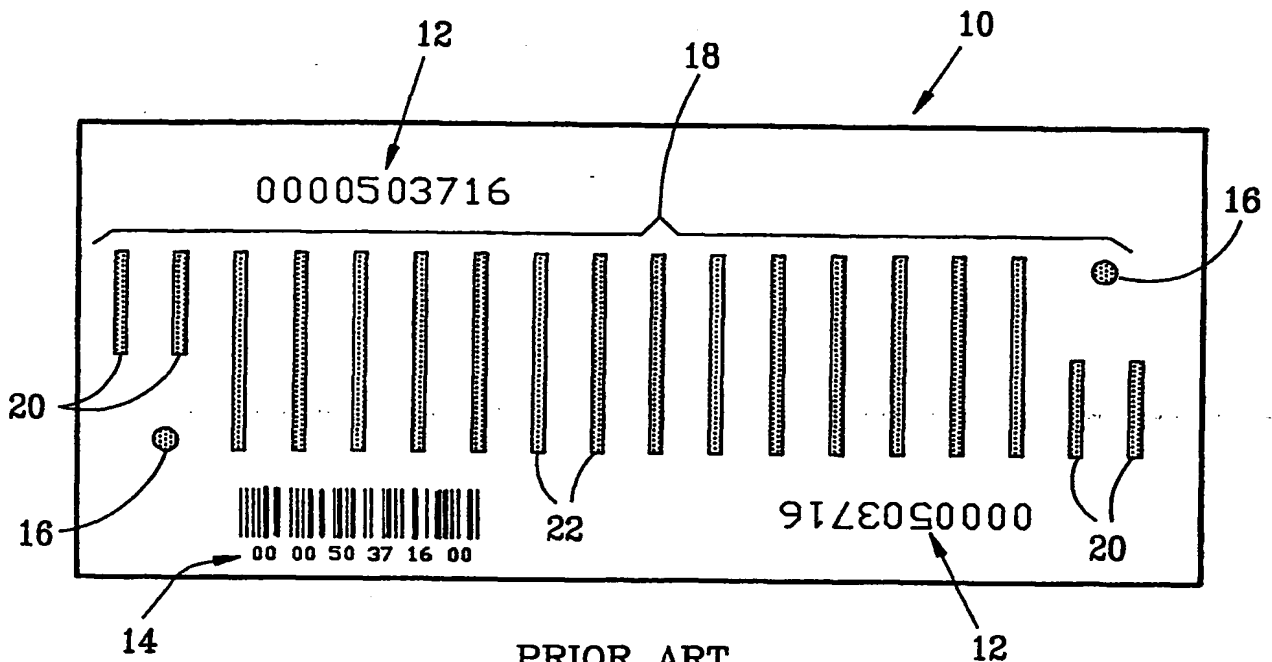
Various configurations and shapes of magnetic strips and light/dark blocks can be envisioned in accordance with the invention and the shape and configuration of the magnetic and block arrays described above is intended to be exemplary only. The important feature of the invention is the interleaving of the light/dark blocks with the magnetic strips whereby the magnetic strips essentially frame the blocks without interfering with the periodicity of the magnetic strips or otherwise interfering with the ability of magnetic sensors to detect the magnetic strips. While three rows of light/dark blocks are illustrated in accordance with the preferred embodiment, any number of rows, including a single row, could be utilized in accordance with the invention. It should also be understood that the sensing of the light/dark blocks in combination with the sensing of the magnetic strips could be utilized in conjunction with appropriate software to capture specific desired data related to the separator card and its associated unique identifier.

Accordingly, the invention is not to be interpreted as restricted to the specific exemplary embodiment described herein, but fully extends to the scope of the claims appended hereto.

I CLAIM:

1. A substrate having an optically recognizable machine readable code and an array of periodically laterally spaced magnetic strips imprinted in a dark color thereon wherein the optically recognizable machine readable code comprises light and dark blocks arranged in a code array corresponding with selected data, and further wherein the blocks are disposed between and fully span the lateral distance between magnetic strips.
2. A substrate as claimed in claim 1, including a machine readable bar code exhibiting the same selected data as the code array.
3. A substrate as claimed in claim 2, including a visible numeric field of imprinted data corresponding to the selected data represented by the code array.
4. A substrate as claimed in claim 1, including at least one machine readable orienting code imprinted on the substrate on the same face of the substrate whereon the magnetic strips and the light and dark blocks are imprinted, and separate from the magnetic strip and the light and dark blocks.
5. A substrate as claimed in claim 1, wherein the substrate is light in color and the dark blocks comprise imprinted dark colored blocks and the light blocks comprise imprinted areas of the substrate.
6. A substrate as claimed in claim 1, wherein the magnetic strips have a length dimension and the light and dark blocks are arrayed in three rows extending along the lengthwise dimension of the magnetic strips.

1/2



PRIOR ART
FIG. 1

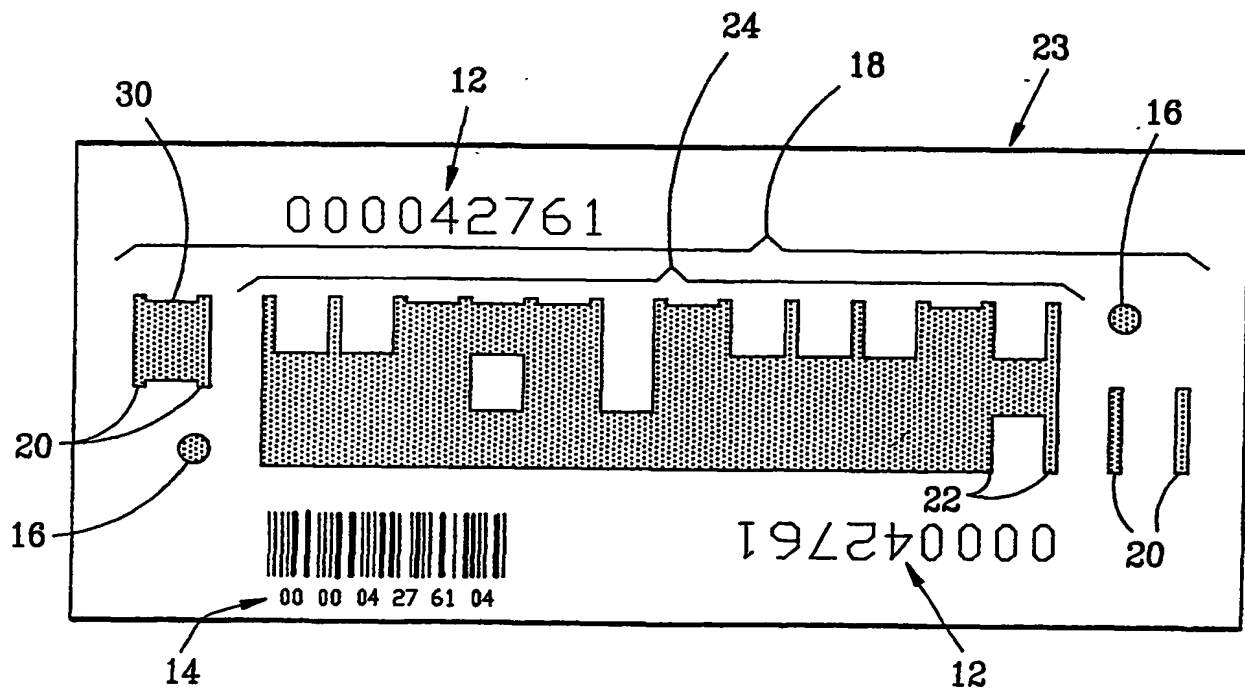


FIG. 2

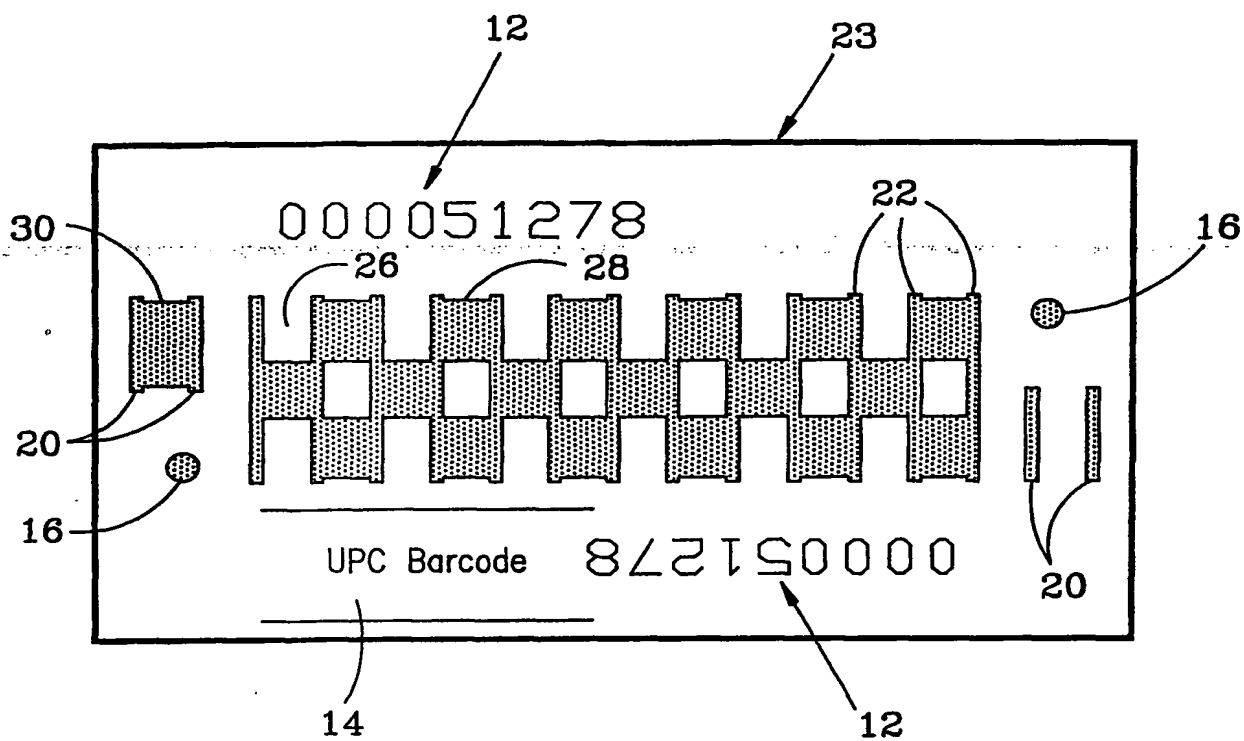


FIG. 3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US01/14848

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
IPC(7) : G06K 19/06		
US CL : 235/494		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)		
U.S. : 235/494, 493		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 4,639,584 A (ADAMS et al) 27 January 1987 (27.01.1987), column 1, lines 62-68, column 2, lines 1-5, column 6, lines 6-62, column 8, lines 30-65.	1,2,4,5,6
Y	US 5,932,870 A (BERSON) 08 August 1999 (03.08.1999), column 2, lines 65-68, column 3, lines 1-31.	1,2,3,5
Y	US 6,126,076 A (Lazzerini) 08 October 2000 (03.10.2000), column 2, lines 12-54.	1
P		
Y	US 4,885,459 A (NORSWORTHY) 05 December 1989 (05.12.1989), column 2, lines 44-63.	3
Y	US 4,588,882 A (BUXTON) 13 May 1986 (13.05.1986), column 2, lines 63-68, column 3, lines 1-20.	1,4,6
Y	US 3,700,862 A (SNOOK) 24 October 1972 (24.10.1972), column 3, lines 56-70, column 4, lines 1-15, column 5, lines 50-55.	1,2,3
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents:		
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E"	earlier application or patent published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or can be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	
Date of the actual completion of the international search		Date of mailing of the international search report
05 September 2001 (05.09.2001)		24 OCT 2001
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231		Authorized officer Lisa M. Caputo
Facsimile No. (703)305-3230		Telephone No. 703-308-8505